THE [*Numb.* 883.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the lateſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *April* 8, 1762.

Mr. GREEN, *March* 30, 1762.

I HAVE, with much Pleaſure, Read over, and again, the Letter of your ingenious Correſpondent on the Benefit of Commerce, publiſhed in your GAZETTE, Numb. 879: And as he ſeems to have the Intereſt of this Colony in his View, ſhould be glad a Gentleman, ſo well qualified for the Taſk, as his Eſſay beſpeaks him, would be kind enough to point out the Ways and Means of improving Trade, and increaſing our Provincial Export.

He expreſſeth a Wiſh, that the Generality of Landed Men would turn their ſerious Thoughts upon Commerce, and endeavour to become better acquainted with it's Nature and Genius. I believe, Mr. *Green*, this is the common Wiſh of us Planters; for we ſee, from many unexpected Riſes and Falls in the Market, a Myſtery in Trade, which we would be very glad to find out, that we might be more upon a Footing with the Merchants we deal with, and thereby get better Prices for our Tobaccoes, Corn, Wheat and Proviſions, than they often care to give us. But how to come at this Knowledge, under our poor Circumſtances, is the Queſtion. My Parents, I thank GOD, beſides a Plantation, Houſe, and ſome Stock and Negroes, left me as good an Education as the Country uſually affords; which enables me to read, and helps me to conſider a little what I do read. But many of my poor Neighbours, who have been bred up to Labour from their Infancy, and find Employment enough in ſtruggling hard with the World to rear up a ſmall Family upon their little Tracts, have not the like Advantages; and can neither Read nor Think to any Purpoſe, without the Aſſiſtance of others. And as the Bulk of Planters and Farmers in this Province, is neceſſarily made up of theſe, they muſt depend on others, whoſe Judgment they rely upon, for all their Notions of Matters which lie ever ſo little beyond the Bounds of their ordinary Employments. And I believe it will be found in Fact, that the Generality of a Neighbourhood think and act in moſt Things as ſome one leading Man among them (of whoſe Underſtanding they have a good Opinion) inſtructs them, and whom they have accuſtomed themſelves to look upon as an Oracle, whoſe Speeches are infallible. I myſelf have ſome little Influence of this Kind among my Neighbours, who are a plain, honeſt, well meaning Sort of People; and from a ſincere Wiſh for their Welfare (as well as my own Intereſt) ſhould be glad to be better inſtructed myſelf, that they might receive more certain Benefit from my Advice when aſked. With this View I now apply to your Correſpondent, thro' the Channel of your Paper, for a farther Information in ſuch Matters as my poor Abilities and Opportunities cannot reach to.

As I have always been uſed to a plain Way of Thinking, I will firſt lay before that Gentleman what ſimple Notions I have of theſe Matters, and then propoſe what I wiſh he, or any other capable Perſon, would make me acquainted with. And as a pure Deſire of Information, in what I conceive to be of great Importance to us Planters and Landholders, has drawn me on to write this Letter; ſo I hope he will excuſe my Plainneſs of Stile, and whatever may, to him or others better acquainted with the Subject, ſeem tedious or perhaps trifling in my Manner of Reaſoning, being the beſt my Education and Means of Reflection will afford.

People, like me, who have little Opportunity of converſing with thoſe of better Knowledge and Experience, muſt draw their Obſervations from what paſſes under their own Eye, and appears moſt familiar to them. My own Houſe and Plantation muſt therefore furniſh me with ſuch Thoughts as will help me to explain my Meaning.

My Piece of Land is tolerably good, and with proper Management of what Force I have, will afford me as good a Living as moſt about me. Let me now ſuppoſe it to be ſo ſituate as to be remote from any Neighbourhood, and without Communication with others. Let me farther ſuppoſe that I have a Carpenter, Smith, Weaver, Taylor, and other Tradeſmen, in the Family, ſo that we could eaſily raiſe and provide the common Neceſſaries of Life within ourſelves: And that I have beſides a Sum of Money in my Cheſt. If, in this Caſe, I was to raiſe ever ſo much Tobacco, Grain, or Stock, more than the Family could conſume, the Overplus of the Tobacco could only rot upon my Hands, and enrich ſome uſeleſs Spot of Ground: The Grain muſt either ſpoil, or become Food for Crows, Squirrels, Rats or other Vermin: The Cattle or Hogs, more than were juſt neceſſary for Family Uſe, muſt either become a heavy Burthen for me to ſupport, or elſe run wild in the Woods for Wolves, Bears, or Panthers, to prey upon, or force me to hunt out and deſtroy them as Nuiſances, to prevent the Damage they might do to my Incloſures and home Improvements. My Taylor, Weaver, Carpenter, *&c.* after juſt ſupplying the neceſſary Jobs in the Family, could have no other Employment; and, unleſs turned out into the Field to increaſe an uſeleſs Crop, muſt lie idle a conſiderable Part of their Time, and be ſo far a dead Weight upon the Labours of the reſt. My Money (having no Communication with others) could never increaſe ſo as to make me richer, nor could it be of any Value, having no Means of laying it out; ſo that I might indeed hammer my Dollars and Piſtoles into little ſhining Plates, to hang about my own or my Wife and Childrens Necks, by Way of Ornament or Play-Thing, as the *Indians* of *Peru* did with their Gold before the *Spaniards* came among them; unleſs I had a Quit-Rent to pay out of it: But that, if ever ſo ſmall, muſt be a continual Drain upon my Caſh, and make me poorer and poorer by every Payment till no more was left in the Cheſt; and when the laſt of it was gone (unleſs I could prevail upon the Lord of the Soil to take my Tobacco or Grain at his own Price) muſt give up the Land, and look out for ſome more favourable Place to work and thrive upon.

Now, ſuppoſe any Number of Families to be ſeated together in a Neighbourhood, having no Dealings but one among another, and it will amount in the whole juſt to the ſame Thing. One Family, indeed, by it's greater Induſtry, Cunning or Dexterity, might draw the little Caſh, the ſuperfluous Produce of Labour, the Slaves, and Subſtance, from another, and bring ſome to be Tenants, and others to become Servants to them, after getting their Money, Negroes and Lands; but this is only preying one upon another, like Savages or wild Creatures; and the Neighbourhood or Community, notwithſtanding one or more becoming great, and lording it over the reſt, is not a Penny the richer. The Wealth is the ſame, only has got into fewer Hands, and thereby puts it in their Power to do what they pleaſe, and build themſelves ſtately Houſes like Palaces, whilſt other honeſt Men, who are become their Dependants, muſt either be their Servants, or, which is much the ſame, muſt live in little Huts or Log-Houſes, and carry all they can raiſe above a bare Maintainance to the Great Man, to pay their Intereſt, or ſome Part of the Debts they have contracted; and in this ſervile State, with the Name of *Freemen*, are Slaves in Fact, and dare neither ſay nor do any Thing, which may be diſagreeable to the Man who is got above them, for fear of his Reſentment, or Loſs of his Favour.

Inſtead of *Neighbourhood*, let us now put *Kingdom* or *Province*, and it gives me a familiar Notion of a People without foreign Trade. Some of them may become wealthier and more powerful than others; but in Proportion as they riſe, others muſt fall into Poverty and Depreſſion, the national Stock ſtill remaining the ſame, only very unequally diſtributed; ſome Inhabitants graſping more than others, and leaving them the meaner Share, or holding their Fellow Subjects and Brother Freemen in Dependance: For it is plain that nothing more can be acquired without ſome Trade or Dealings with other Nations or Provinces, whereby to bring in ſome Addition to the common Wealth or Fund. And I can eaſily conceive how *Maryland*, with all it's Advantages of a rich Soil, navigable Rivers, healthy Climate, *&c.* if it had no foreign Trade to bring in a little Caſh, or to gain it Credit for Sterling Money in *England*, muſt, in Time, ſink under the Weight of a Quit-Rent not amounting to a Farthing *per* Acre *per Annum*, and be deſerted by it's Inhabitants, in Proportion as the provincial Stock of Money dwindled away from among them, by ſo ſmall and ſcarce perceptible a Drain.

Let me now ſuppoſe two, three, or more Families to be ſo ſituate as to have a convenient Intercourſe or Communication, and that the Lands are of ſuch different Qualities, and the Planters of ſuch various Occupations, as each of them to want ſomething which the others can ſupply. If I deal with one of them for exactly the ſame Value of his Goods or Labour as he receives from me, it is a Convenience to me ſo far as I am thereby furniſhed with what my own Land or Employment does not afford, but at the ſame Time we are neither of us a Penny the Richer, as our Accounts exactly Ballance one another, and no Caſh gained on either Side. If I deal with another for more of his Truck or Work than he takes from me, the Ballance of that Account muſt be paid in Caſh, and I become ſo much the poorer on making up every Account; which, unleſs I can find Means to raiſe from ſomething elſe, muſt beggar me at the long Run. And if I deal with a Third for leſs Value than what he takes from me, the Ballance ſo far increaſes my Stock; and if what I gain by him overpays what I loſe by the former, the Difference of that Gain will be juſt ſo much Addition to my Wealth. But if what I get by the Third will not pay off what I loſe by the Second; that Difference, however ſmall, will be a fatal Drain to my Stock, and in the End quite impoveriſh and ruin me.

If for *Families* I now put *Nations* or *Provinces*, I can form a pretty good Notion of what is called the Ballance of Trade between different Countries, and in what Manner it becomes for or againſt the one or the other; how a Nation may ſupport a loſing Trade in one Place, and even grow rich by what it overgains in another Branch of Buſineſs; and alſo how Individuals may become wealthy, by carrying on a Trade which is ruinous to the Public, and a Country be undone by the bringing in of Wares to a greater Value than that of the Commodities it ſends out, and which, like *Spain*, could never hold up it's Head if it had not Gold or Silver Mines in it's Poſſeſſion, to pay off it's foreign Debts: In which Caſe the Bullion raiſed in it becomes an Article of Commerce as much as the Tobacco is among us, and to be reckoned as a native Commodity.

The ſame Eſtate, under different Management, may be of very different Value: For Lands can never be of more Worth to thoſe that live upon them, but in Proportion as they are worked, and their Produce convenient to a Market. Suppoſing then that I could ſell off the Whole of what I can raiſe, and that my Neighbours would bring their Horſes, Carts, and Waggons, to my own Door, either to carry off what they want from me, or to bring the Truck I want, or am willing to take in Exchange; they will expect, and I muſt allow them (in the Price of whatever they bring or carry away) the Value of the Hire of their Teams, Cattle and Servants, otherwiſe they will look out for ſome cheaper Purchaſe elſewhere, and leave me to myſelf. But if I find Carriage, the Allowance muſt be made to me; which not only adds to my Profit, but enables me to increaſe my Number of Servants, *&c.* Now this gives me a clear Notion of the Importance of Freight in Dealings between one Country and another, and helps me to conceive how the *Dutch*, by their Shipping, muſt draw incredible Sums of Money from other States, in tranſporting their Produce to diſtant Parts, and becoming a Sort of common Carriers.

Another great Difference ariſes from the Condition in which my Produce is purchaſed. If I ſell my Patch of Wheat as it grows, I muſt not only make large Allowance in the ſuppoſed Quantity, but alſo for Reaping, Stacking, *&c.* I muſt expect leſs for it if ſold in the Stack, than when thraſhed out and cleaned. If I have a Mill and make it into Flour, I ſhall have a farther Advantage, and a ſtill greater if manufactured into Bread. If my Hides and Skins are ſold green, they will afford me leſs Profit than if tanned and curried, and thoſe ſtill leſs than if I had a Saddler and Shoemaker to work them into their reſpective Wares. Now this gives me a Notion of the Importance it muſt be of to a Country, to ſend off it's Produce as highly manufactured as they can, which increaſes it's Value, by the whole Wages of ſo many Labourers and Artificers as get their Bread, and add Strength and Wealth to the Country, by their Numbers and Induſtry: All which Conſiderations explain to me what great Advantage our Neighbours the *Pennſylvanians* muſt gain from buying up our Grain, carting it over Land to the Branches of *Delaware*, making up large Quantities into Flour and Bread, and ſending it away in their own Veſſels to the *Weſt-India* Iſlands, to the Increaſe of their Trade, Shipping, Sailors, and Profits. And I no longer wonder how a Pound of Tobacco ſold here in the Country for Two Pence, ſhould, being carried out and brought back again manufactured into Snuff, be valued at and ſell for Five or Six Shillings.

If my Land lie within Reach of ſuch a Market as will take off more than my preſent Force will raiſe, my Intereſt will prompt me to employ more Hands, that I may have the more to ſell; and if my Eſtate be too large for me to work with my own Strength, the Certainty of a Market will invite Tenants to ſettle and improve upon it to the Increaſe of my Rents and the Value of the Soil. And this will always be in Proportion as the Neighbourhood is ſtocked with People of various Employments, which take them off from working in the Ground; for every Mouth muſt be fed. And they that raiſe no Proviſions themſelves muſt depend upon the Farmer, and give him their Work or Money for what Neceſſaries his Land ſupplies. Where much Trade is carried on, the Number of Sailors, Carpenters, Smiths, Sailmakers, and Artificers of various Kinds, as well as Boat-men, Jobbers, and Others, employed in Water Carriage, is multiplied; and conſequently the home Conſumption of our Commodities and Manufactures raiſed, as well as the Demand for what is carried abroad. From all which I gather the great Importance of Trade to the landed Intereſt, the Connexion between them, how they mutually aid and aſſiſt each other, and how a flouriſhing well-regulated Commerce increaſes both the Number and Wealth of the Inhabitants of any Country where it is eſtabliſhed.

And now, Mr. *Green*, having laid before your Correſpondent my Thoughts of theſe Matters in my own plain Way; I ſhould be glad he, or any other worthy Gentleman, would be pleaſed to propoſe ſome Means of putting us in Poſſeſſion of the Advantages ariſing from a Commerce ſuited to the Circumſtances of this Province. When moſt Ships come into our Rivers, and moſt Merchants want to buy, I always get the beſt Price for my Tobacco, and can turn my Staves and Lumber into Money, which otherwiſe might rot in the Woods. When a *Weſt-India* Veſſel is loading near me, my Corn, Pork, *&c.* yield a better Rate. The Benefit is evident to, and felt by, every one. But how to bring theſe Purchaſers, theſe Ships, and to ſecure this Trade among us, is the Queſtion, and far exceeds my Knowledge. Our Neighbours to the Northward can carry on a gainful Trade upon our native Produce, or we ſhould never ſee ſo many *Pennſylvania* Factors in the Country, or ſo many *New-England* Veſſels ſelling off their trifling Wooden Ware, and ſtinking Spirits which debauch the Morals and ruin the Conſtitutions of our honeſt, uſeful, laborious People, and carry off the Produce of our Lands in Exchange for Baubles and Poiſon. If any Remedy can be found out for ſuch Evils, and our natural Advantages be improved to the better Employment of our Hands, the Increaſe of our Numbers, the Eſtabliſhment of a natural and beneficial Commerce, and in Conſequence thereof, the raiſing the Value of our Lands, and general Welfare of the Province; ſuch Hints from thoſe that are capable, will give great Pleaſure to every honeſt well-meaning *Marylander*, but to none more than

Your humble Servant,

A. COUNTRYMAN.

HAMBURGH, *December 4.*

THE Advices we had received of General Romanzow's Retreat are now contradicted, and we are assured, that the Russians made themselves Masters on the 15th past of a small Fort, situate at a Quarter of a Mile from Colberg, at the Entrance of the River Persante; the Loss of which cuts off all Communication by Water between Stettin and Colberg. The Prince of Wirtenberg has passed the River Rega, and has repulsed a Russian Corps commanded by General Beck, as far as Lepin.

LONDON, *December 15.*

We hear that an Express is arrived from Commodore Kepple, with Advice that the Brest Fleet was sailed with 5000 Land Forces on board, supposed for the West-Indies, and that he was in Pursuit of them.

We hear that Commodore Kepple, a few Days ago, fell in with four Men of War, and two other Vessels, under Spanish Colours, which seemed to be for making the Harbour of Rochefort; consistent with his Duty, and the Law of Nations, he stopt them; but being a little dubious how they ought to be dealt with, as they appeared to be King's Ships, he conveyed them safe, as is reported, into the Harbour of Brest, and takes Care that they shall not come out from that, without running the same Risks as the French Squadron.

The People of the Bonetta Sloop, which is arrived at Plymouth from Seville, report, that when they left Cadiz there were in the Road 9 Sail of Spanish Men of War, all of 74 Guns, said to be well manned, and ready for the Sea; that they were bound to the West-Indies, to watch the Motions of our Ships on that Station; and that the same Number of Ships were already sailed. They further report, that it was said at Cadiz, that a great Number of Soldiers had been shipped off there in Dutch Vessels.

BASSETERRE, in St. Christophers, February 20.

FLEET at MARTINICO, *Feb. 8, 1762.*

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE the Pleasure to advise you of our Arrival the Third Instant, and had the Satisfaction to see the Surrender of Fort Royal the Fifth. It happened on the Evening of the Fourth, that one of the Royals, by being a little drunk, strolled too near the Centry, at the Gates of the Fort, and was apprehended. By him the French understood we were to storm the Fort the next Day; a lucky Gasconade indeed; for they immediately sent out a Truce at Midnight, to propose a Capitulation; which being agreed on, the next Day our Troops marched in, and took Possession, at 5 o'Clock P. M. This was a Scene well worth seeing, for which we arrived very opportunely; the like may not be met with in the Course of my Life. The taking of Mount Granea, or Granier, was the taking of Fort Royal, with about 300 Men, by intercepting its Communication with the Fort, and 6000, they say, were put to Flight; upon which we obtained the Town, and a great Part of the Country round. The Panic was great, and I hope it is not over. Monsieur Latouche walked off into a Mountain, called La Montaine, with a Number of Men, and did not give any Orders at Fort Royal for six Days before the Surrender. The Language in general is, That they ought to be d----d, for giving up so strong a Place.

It is true they were well piled with Shot from our several Batteries; but had they kept close, and hauled in their Guns, and only guarded against a Storm, it might have been a long Time before we could have taken it. It is surprising to see its Strength, which is beyond Expectation.

The Men of War did very right in not attacking it, as they must inevitably have been drubbed.

It would amaze you to trace the March of our Troops, from their first Landing (a kind of protecting Providence at least must be acknowledged) against most advantageous Redoubts.

The French Governor of Guadaloupe came in some time since, and seems to be well pleased at his Lodgings in the Head Quarters.

An old Priest, or Friar, who lodges at the same Place, makes this Remark; If the said Governor deserved Hanging for giving up that Island in three Months, what will Monsieur Latouche merit for this of Martinico, or Fort Royal? A RACK.

Yesterday I went with the Commissary of Artillery in his Cutter about three Leagues above Fort Royal, to a Bay where six Sloops are sunk. I landed and traversed a spacious House, commodious Garden, and fine Potters Work, with Tile Sugar Pots, &c. and must confess it often touched me, the Reflection of flying One's own Habitation, where, by Appearance of Furniture, &c. they lived in Splendor. Oh! the Devastation of War; it is enough to make one tremble at the Thoughts, yet could not but with eager Curiosity pursue the Search of Ruin upon Ruins. We met a Canoe with sundry French Gentlemen in it, who told us, they were going to propose a Capitulation (for themselves, or any Body of Inhabitants, I cannot tell.)

As to the Surrender of Fort Royal, the Number of Men marched out was 800, and those of Sick and Wounded left, about 400.

The Terms of Capitulation are not known, except what were ocular, namely, about 530 Regulars and Militia marched out, with Arms, Ammunition, Colours and Baggage, preceded by two Brass 6 Pounders, to the Head of the Harbour, where the flat-bottomed Boats were ready to carry them on board the Transports.

After this, about 270 Privateer Gentry marched out, grounded their Arms, and were conducted on board.

These Terms at present bespeak the Honour and Humanity of British Subjects.

The Capitulation relates only to Fort Royal, and not to any other Part of the Island.

About 250 English Prisoners were found in Fort Royal.

As to the Description of their Town, with a most comfortable and elegant Hospital, you have many about you to be informed of.

This Place is of little Trade, being told it chiefly centered at St. Pierre; so that there is no Merchandize as yet to be bought.

It was reported last Evening that St. Pierre had surrendered, with a Number of the other Inhabitants; which, if not true, will undoubtedly be the Case soon.

I am Yours, &c. BRITANNICUS.

BOSTON, *March 22.*

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, Dec. 30, 1761.

"I have this Moment heard of a Vessel being on Departure for Philadelphia, would not therefore miss the Opportunity of advising you that the Court of Spain has now thrown off the Mask, seized all the English Ships in their Ports, and published a Manifesto, which amounts to a Declaration of War, so consequently Hostilities will commence on both Sides."

Our other Advices from Lisbon are, That the Spaniards at Cadiz, on receiving the King of Spain's Manifesto, seized all the English Vessels at that Port, and confined all the Masters and Merchants:—That Admiral Saunders, with 30 Sail of Men of War, was cruizing in the Streights, and that it was thought he would soon have Orders to bombard Cadiz; where, it is said, they had taken up the Pavement, being in Expectation of a Visit from the English:—That 10 Sail of English Men of War of the Line were at Lisbon: And that a Spanish Vessel had been taken and carried in there by one of our Cruizers:—Also that the Earl of Bristol was sailed for England in a 50 Gun Ship, and that the English Consul at Cadiz was arrived at Lisbon.——

NEW-YORK, *March 29.*

Saturday Evening last the Ship Amherst Frigate, Capt. Nicholson, arrived here Express Vessel from General MONCKTON, at Port St. Pierre, in MARTINICO, which Place she left the 23d of February last, and has had 32 Days Passage, three Weeks of which Time she was beating on the Coast, between this Port and Bermuda, occasioned by the late hard Gales. On board this Ship came Capt. Clarke, of the 77th, and Lieut. Monro, of the 4th Battalion of Royal Americans, with Dispatches to his Excellency General AMHERST, and to his Honour Lieutenant-Governor COLDEN, from which, and from private Letters, we have been favoured with the following Particulars of the Attack, Siege and Surrender of that very important Island Martinico to his Britannic Majesty's Arms, on Tuesday the 16th of February last.——A Conquest that will always beautify and add an additional Lustre to the Annals of Europe; One that none but the British Nation could compleat in so short a Time——and One that none but ENGLISHMEN deserve!

THAT on the Fifth of January, 1762, the Fleet of Men of War and Transports, sailed from Carlisle Bay, at Barbados, for Martinico.

6th, At Evening they made the Windward Side of Martinico, and lay to all Night.

7th, Came to Anchor in St. Ann's Bay.

8th, Lay at Anchor all Day, several Boats sounding the Bay.

9th, The second Brigade landed without Opposition, and took Possession of some Batteries.

10th, First and Third Brigade, with Col. Scott's Light Infantry, sailed for Grande et Petit Ance, and landed, except the third Brigade, which on the

11th, Early arrived, with four Royals, and entrenching Tools, and joined the first Brigade and Light Infantry, before Pigeon-Island.

12th, Remained before Ditto. In the Evening the advanced Posts were attacked by a large Body of French and Negroes; but they were repulsed with considerable Loss.

13th, Four French Grenadiers were taken Prisoners by only One of Montgomery's Regiment, for which he was handsomely rewarded. The General reimbarked, and the rest of the Army joined.

14th and 15th, Nothing extraordinary.

16th, Sailed, and landed in Cas des Navaire Bay, without Opposition, the Ships of War having previously silenced many Batteries along Shore. The Enemy, with their whole Strength collected, had Possession of the two remarkable strong Hills, called Mornes Tartasnon and Garnier, with many strong Redoubts, mounted with Cannon, Batteries, Breastworks, &c.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d Days, erecting Batteries, and skirmishing with the Enemy.

That on the 24th our Troops crossed a very deep and almost impassable Ravine or Gully, and that in the Face of the Enemy, to the Attack of their Works on the Monte Fortenson, so impregnably posted as the Enemy seemed to be. It was really amazing to see the Ardor with which our Troops advanced; they drove them out of one Work, and then another, and in a few Hours we were in Possession of all their Works, consisting of not less than ten Redoubts, with Cannon; strong, and most advantageously situated. The Enemy retired in the utmost Confusion to the Monte Granier, which commanded the Ground we had got Possession of, and where they had also Redoubts mounted with Cannon, and a deep Ravine, or Gully between us.

The 25th and 26th we were annoyed a good deal with Cannon and Shells from Fort Royal and Monte Granier.

The 27th, in the Afternoon, the Enemy had the Temerity (inspired with a good Quantity of L'eau de Vie, alias Strong Liquor) to attack (with about 3000 Men, under Cover of a new erected Battery) the Brigade of the Army on the Left: They were received properly, and instantly repulsed, and the happy Consequence was, that our Troops pursuing them, passed the Riviere, and got Possession of Monte Granier, where two Brigades, the Light Infantry, and Grenadiers, took Post that Night, in order to attack their strong Works on the Morrow; but that Trouble was saved, by the Enemy evacuating them in the Night

28th, Turned their own Guns on Monte Granier, against the Citadel.

29th, The Cannon and Bomb Batteries on Monte Fortenson opened. Some Inhabitants surrendered, and Deserters came in.

30th, Continued battering.

31st, Leland's Light Infantry took Possession of some Batteries mounting 21 Guns, and large Magazines.

February 1st, Bombarding and Cannonading. Seven 32 Pounders brought from the Ships of War.

2d, The 32 Pounders began to batter. The Fire from the Fort slackened.

3d, At Six in the Evening the Enemy beat a Parley.

4th, The Fort surrendered, and the first Division of Grenadiers took Possession of it.

5th, The French regular Garrison marched out with the Honours of War; but those of the Island had none allowed them.

6th, Nothing extraordinary.

7th, In the Evening Pigeon Island surrendered.

8th, Nothing remarkable from this Day till the 13th, when Monsieur de la Touche, the French Governor, sent Propositals of Capitulation, which having been agreed upon, General Monckton embarked on the Fifteenth for St. Pierre, and took Possession of that Place, and the whole Island on the Sixteenth.

The Citadel of Fort-Royal (as it was said before) surrendered by Capitulation (the Garrison becoming Prisoners of War) on the 4th of February, in Consequence of two Defeats the Enemy received on the 24th and 27th of January, in their strong Posts on the Monte Fortenson and Granier, in which they had not less than a Thousand killed and wounded, and many taken Prisoners. The Enemy had every Advantage of Situation they could wish for; but our Troops with the most irresistible Impetuosity, carried every Thing before them. Immediately upon the Surrender of Fort-Royal, Deputies from a Majority of the Quarters of the Island came in, and submitted to Terms of Capitulation, whereby they became Subjects of Great Britain.

What adds greatly to this Conquest is, that it has been accomplished with the Loss of only seven Officers, and about 97 Privates killed, and 400 wounded. The Names of the Officers killed,

Captain Stamper, of the Artillery.
Captain Coburn, and Lieuts. Barclay, and Hugh Gordon, of the Royal Highlanders.
Lieut. German, of the 22d.
Lieut. Hume, of the 4th, or King's Regiment,
And an Officer belonging to Ogden's Rangers.
Lieut. Edminston, of the 48th, is shot thro' the Body; but in a fair Way of Recovery.

A large Spanish Ship, mounting 24 Guns, and loaded with Artillery, for the Havannah from Cadiz, is taken by one of our Frigates, and carried into Barbados: She fired first into the Frigate, and killed her nine Men; but she soon got such a Dose as obliged her to strike. The Captain of the Spanish Ship said, he had Orders not to suffer himself to be stopped or searched by any Vessel whatsoever. [*But it seems he could not help it.*]

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Boston, to another in this City, dated last Monday, after all the News-Papers were printed.

SIR,

"Captain James Freeman came to Town since Dinner: His Schooner arrived at Marblehead last Night, in a short Passage from Ireland, and has brought Prints to the 28th of January, by which we learn, that War was declared in England against Spain the 4th of that Month; that the Papers contain the King's Speech warm and animate to the Parliament, and the Answer of the House of Commons; that Sir Piercy Brett, with 7 or 9 Ships, was bound to the South Seas;——Mr. Pitt not restored, notwithstanding which, there was the greatest Unanimity and high Spirit in the Nation. ——That the King of Prussia had near been assassinated in his Bed; that 7 Persons had been taken up and burnt at the Stake for the same, and some of them Persons of Character;——that 100 Privateers were put in Commission, and that Colberg was taken from his Prussian Majesty, after a long and noble Defence."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 1.

Our Advices from Monto Chriſti are, that War was declared there by the Spaniards againſt England the 26th or 27th of February; and that the Fort immediately began to fire on the Engliſh Veſſels, which, we hear, got all ſafe out of the Reach of their Guns.

From Antigua we learn, that Admiral Rodney has diſpatched two Frigates for the Spaniſh Main, in order to ſeize all Spaniſh Veſſels there.

On Monday laſt Capt. Weſt arrived here from Liſbon, which he left the Second of January, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, December 29, 1761.

"Spain declared War the Sixteenth Inſtant, and on the Twenty-ſixth we had a Confirmation of it here by the Poſt, and by an Engliſh Privateer, from Vigo, which came away by Force, or ſhe would have been ſeized, as were all the Engliſh Veſſels in that Port; and we are afraid that our Veſſels will ſhare the ſame Fate in all the Spaniſh Ports.—The Earl of Briſtol, late Ambaſſador at the Court of Spain, arrived here Yeſterday, and goes to England in the Portland Man of War."

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, Dec. 31, 1761.

"This is to inform you of the intereſting Event of a Spaniſh War. My Lord Briſtol, our Ambaſſador from Madrid, arrived here this Day, having left that Court without taking Leave; and the Spaniſh Court publiſhed, the 15th Inſtant, the following Manifeſto; and ſince, we are informed, they have commenced Hoſtilities, by ſeizing all our Shipping in their Ports. Several Expreſſes have gone Home, and we expect every Day to hear of War being declared."

MANIFESTO publiſhed by the King of Spain, December 15, 1761.

WHEN his Majeſty was wearied with tolerating the Diſattention with which the Britiſh Miniſtry treated our Negociations, for ſeveral Years; diſparaging, beyond Bounds, and with the greateſt Diſdain, our Propoſals of Right, that were oppoſite to their ambitious Ideas; and his Majeſty being juſtly troubled with the Conſideration of his Britannic Majeſty's not admitting the exceſſive and advantageous Terms of Peace offered by the French; the Conſequence of which certainly was, that he not only aſpired at protracting the War, till he ſhould conquer the few Poſſeſſions that the French ſtill have in America; but that it would be followed by attacking thoſe of Spain; by which he would remain abſolute Maſter of that Empire, its Navigation and Commerce—Things being in this Situation, my Lord Briſtol, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador, had Orders from his King to take a Step bold and inſupportable; to aſk if he had any Thoughts to unite with France againſt England; with the Preciſion to anſwer categorically; and that he would take the contrary to be an Aggreſſion, and a Declaration of War, and that he would retire from the Court. And his Majeſty having ordered him to be anſwered, that he might retire when, and how, he pleaſed; that the high Spirit of Diſcord, that dictated ſo inſolent and inconſiderate a Step, was of thoſe who made the firſt Aggreſſion and Declaration of War; that all Correſpondence is broke off by that Act, and that his Majeſty had ordered the Count de Fuentes, his Ambaſſador in England, to retire, without Loſs of Time, from London; full of Confidence in his Majeſty's Subjects, and that the Almighty will permit, that being ſo provoked by the Engliſh Nation, he may be taken as an Inſtrument to lower their Pride and Haughtineſs, joined to the Forces of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the other Powers that have already joined, or may join in ſo juſt a Cauſe.

And by Captain Gardner, who came up on Tueſday from the ſame Place, which he left the 26th of January, we have Advice, that War was declared in England againſt Spain. This Intelligence they received at Liſbon from Oporto, brought there by an Engliſh Man of War.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, January 20, 1762.

"Laſt Week arrived here ten Sail of Veſſels, laden with Fiſh, from Gibraltar, having eſcaped being ſeized at Cadiz.—The Spaniards have remov'd their Men of War at Cadiz up to the Caraccas, being afraid that Admiral Saunders will deſtroy them.—This Day the Earl of Briſtol, late Ambaſſador to the Court of Spain, ſailed for England."

Extract of a Letter from Figuera, in Portugal, January 3, 1762.

"We have late Accounts from Oporto, that Spain has declared War, and all our Ships are ſtopt in their Ports; three Packets are ſtopt in the Groyne, and their Sails and Rudders taken aſhore. A few Days paſt a Privateer put into Bayonne; on the Captain's going aſhore, was made a Priſoner, and a File of Muſketeers, with Officers, ſent on board, to bring the Sails and Rudder aſhore; the Lieutenant being appriſed, by ſome Means, what had happened to his Captain, confined the Officers, cut his Cables, and put to Sea, through a conſtant Fire of their Garriſons; he ſent the Soldiers aſhore, with Notice, that they muſt expect their Officers in Return for his Captain, or they ſhould ſhare the ſame Treatment with which they treated him."

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 8.

By a Gentleman of Character and Veracity, juſt come from the Northward, on his Way to *Virginia*, we are informed, That on Saturday laſt, he heard publicly Read, in the Coffee-Houſe at *Philadelphia*, His Majeſty KING GEORGE the Third, his DECLARATION OF WAR againſt *Spain*. It was brought in to *New-York* by one of our Men of War, who arrived there after the Poſt left it, and from thence to *Philadelphia* by an Expreſs. There was a numerous Company in the Coffee-Houſe, among whom was Governor *Hamilton*, and at the End of the Declaration, GOD SAVE THE KING, they all gave Three Cheers.

On the 30th of laſt Month, Mr. *Alexander Elder*, who lived in this County, near *Patuxent*, was moſt barbarouſly murdered by his Negro Man *Pompey*. There was no Perſon lived with him, but this Negro, and on his going to give him ſome Correction, the Negro ſtruck his Maſter on the Head with a large Stick of Wood, and after that with an Axe, and when his Body was found next Morning, near the Stable Door, his Face was ſo much beat and diſfigured, that it could ſcarce be diſcovered that he had ever had either Noſe or Eyes. The Negro immediately made off; but is ſince taken and committed to our Priſon: He owns the Fact, and ſhews not the leaſt Remorſe or Contrition, for his Crime.

Yeſterday Capt. *John Cuſhing*, in the Sloop *Olive*, arrived here from *Boſton*, having had a tedious Paſſage of 53 Days. He was blown off in *February* from the Latitude of 37 : 20, and Longitude 72 : 00, into the Gulf Stream, in the Latitude of 35 : 30, and Longitude 60 : 00. He received a good deal of Damage in his Sails, and for three Weeks had no Bread, very little Water, and no Meat: They lived on a little Rice and Mackrell, which belonged to the Cargo.

Purſuant to the Laſt Will of John Hynſon, *late of* Kent *County, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Sale on the Premiſſes, the firſt Monday in* May *next, if a fair Day, if Rainy and bad Weather, the next good Day following,*

A PLANTATION and Parcel of Land, lying on *Eaſtern-Neck-Iſland*, in the County aforeſaid, containing about 150 Acres, on which is a good Dwelling-Houſe and Out-Houſes. The Land is good, and a good Place for raiſing Stock.

Gold and Silver will be taken in Payment, in Piſtoles at 27*s.* or Dollars at 7/6, and 12 Months Credit be given, on Security, if required, by

Draper Lusby,
Frances Lusby, Executrix.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 10*th Day of* May *next,*

A TRACT of Land, lying on *Mount-Pleaſant* Line, containing 184 Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Tobacco-Houſe, and Orchard. Alſo ſome Houſhold Goods.

John Brashear, of *Queen-Anne.*

WANTED, as an Apprentice for Four Years, in an Apothecary's Shop, to compound Medicines, a Lad or Boy, that can Read, Write, and Cypher. For his Encouragement, Bed, Board, Waſhing, Cloaths, and Five Pounds *per Annum*, will be allowed him.

Enquire at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis.*

March 30, 1762.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber's Plantation, near the *Eaſtern-Branch* Ferry in *Prince-George's* County, the 27th Inſtant, Two likely Dark Bay Horſes: One of them is a large well-ſet Horſe, with large Legs, and one of his hind Feet and part of his Leg white, is ſhod all round, is a natural Pacer, and branded on the near Buttock I U, or ſomething like it, he has a Switch Tail, and a large buſhy Mane, which wanted trimming. The other Horſe about 13 Hands high, trots, gallops and paces, and has a remarkable Caſt with his fore Legs when he gallops, has a bob Tail, and his Mane has been lately trimmed; his Brand, if any, forgot.

Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſes to the Subſcriber's Houſe, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each.

Jonathan Slater.

THOMAS WARD, Perūke-Maker,
In *Baltimore-Town*,

HEREBY gives Notice, That he now carries on his Buſineſs, as formerly, and will furniſh his old Cuſtomers, or Others, with Wigs of any Kind, made in the neateſt and beſt Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

Cæcil County, *April* 1, 1762.

DROPP'D near the Narrows of *Eaſtern-Neck-Iſland*, on the 11th of *March*, and ſuppoſed to be pick'd up by one *Daniel Peck*, a Shallop-man, belonging to *Talbot* County, a middle-ſiz'd SILVER WATCH, the Maker's Name *Peter Upjohn* or *Upjohns*, *Biddeford*; the Number forgot. It ſhews the Day of the Month. When loſt there was to it a ſmall Steel Chain, a Steel Seal, the Figure on which is a flying Eagle. The Chain of the Watch was broke, ſo that ſhe could be of no Service till repaired; it is therefore hoped, any Watchmaker, or other, into whoſe Hands ſhe may come, will ſtop her, ſo that the Owner may have her again, for which they ſhall receive a Reward of Twelve Dollars from Robert Mercer.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Stogsdil*, living in *Baltimore* County, in the Fork of *Patapſco* Falls, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall natural pacing Bay Mare, with a Sprig Tail, her Mane hangs on the near Side, branded on the near Shoulder O, and on the off Shoulder with ſomething not plain, ſhe has a few grey Hairs in her Forehead, ſome Saddle Spots on her Back, and two white Spots under her Belly.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Charles Heron*, near *Bladenſburg*, in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a Black Mare, branded on the near Buttock E R, or F R, about 13 Hands high, has a Star in her Forehead, and her off hind Foot is white.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Nehemiah Birckhead*, near *Herring-Bay*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, Three Stray Cattle:

A Red Cow, her right Ear is cropp'd, and an under Bit, the Left is a Swallow Fork.

A Yearling, unmark'd. And,

A Black Heifer, her left Ear is cropp'd, and an under Bit.

The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

FIFTY FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore County, *March* 27, 1762.

BROKE Goal laſt Night, between ſix and ſeven o'Clock, the two following Perſons, *viz.*

Samuel Fox, a likely young Man, appears to be about 21 Years of Age, ſomething low of Stature, has a down Look, and wears his own Hair. Had on when he broke Goal, a brown Cloth Coat, and a Pair of old Boots; his other Dreſs not known; he not long ſince kept Store in *Kent* County, *Maryland.*

The other named *Samuel Galloway*, appears to be about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, well-ſet, has a down Look, and is of a white Complexion. Had on when he broke Goal, an old Great Coat, an old Felt Hat, and an old Pair of Shoes, with Strings.

It is ſuppoſed the ſaid Perſons will travel down the Bay, and probably change their Apparel.

Whoever takes up and ſecures them, ſo that the Subſcriber may have them again, ſhall have Fifty Pounds Reward for ſaid *Fox*, and Five Pounds for ſaid *Galloway*, paid by

Aquila Hall, Sheriff.

N. B. All Maſters and Skippers of Veſſels, are forbid ſecreting or carrying off either of them.

TO BE SOLD

By the Subſcriber, at his Store at the Head of the Dock, in Annapolis,

BARBADOS and GUADALOUPE RUM, and MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, *London* and *Philadelphia* Single Refin'd Sugar by the Loaf, or larger Quantity, and Coffee by the Pound.

Payments will be received in Bills of Exchange, Caſh, Tobacco, *Indian* Corn, Wheat, Flax Seed, Flour, Ship and Middling Bread, Hogſhead, Pipe or Barrel Staves, Turpentine, Pitch, Tar, Clapboards, Oak or Pine Plank of different Dimenſions, Barrell'd Pork, or Iron.

The Subſcriber buys Bills of Exchange with Caſh, and wants to Hire a very compleat Blackſmith by the Year, and ſome Ship-Carpenters by the Month.

Henry Ward.

Allies, who muſt find themſelves involved in the pernicious and extenſive Projects of My Enemies. I leave theſe Conſiderations with you, full of the juſteſt Confidence, that the Honour of My Crown, and the Intereſts of My Kingdoms, are ſafe in your Hands.

LONDON, *January* 21.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.*

Die Martis, 12 Januarii, 1762.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We have had ſo many Proofs of your Majeſty's Paternal Love of Your People, and of the Goodneſs and true Greatneſs which inſpire Your Royal Breaſt, that we are fully convinced of Your Majeſty's ſincere Deſire to put an End to the Calamities of War; and that Your Majeſty has left nothing untried, in order to avoid, if poſſible, the Neceſſity of extending it. We cannot therefore but expreſs the utmoſt Surpriſe and Indignation, at the injurious and unprovoked Proceedings of the Court of Spain, which have rendered ineffectual Your Majeſty's ſalutary Endeavours; and particularly at the late Engagements entered into between that Crown and France, ſo inconſiſtent with their ſolemn and repeated Profeſſions of Amity; ſo contrary to the Treaties actually ſubſiſting between Your Majeſty and the Catholic King, and ſo prejudicial not only to the true Intereſt of theſe Kingdoms, but alſo of the Spaniſh Nation itſelf.

With Hearts full of Gratitude, we acknowledge Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Vigilance for the Security of Your People, in taking effectual Care, at the ſame Time the preventing a Rupture was the great Object of Your Majeſty's Attention, to be prepared however, and ready for every Event.

Animated with the warmeſt Zeal for the Defence of the Honour of Your Majeſty's Crown, and the undoubted Rights of Your People, though free from any View of encroaching on thoſe of other Nations; we have a lively Senſe of the Dangers which threaten Your Majeſty's Kingdoms, as well as the Commerce and Independency of the reſt of Europe, from the ambitious and extenſive Deſigns of the Confederacy now formed between the ſeveral Branches of the Houſe of Bourbon, and we beſeech your Majeſty to accept the ſtrongeſt and moſt affectionate Aſſurances, that we will, with the utmoſt Ardour, aſſiſt and ſupport Your Majeſty, in repelling and ſuppreſſing the pernicious Effects, ſo greatly to be apprehended from this Union; and that we will readily concur in ſuch Meaſures, as may enable Your Majeſty to proſecute the War with Vigour until juſt and honourable Conditions of Peace can be obtained.

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Return you My hearty Thanks for this Addreſs. The affectionate Aſſurances you give Me of your Support and Aſſiſtance in the vigorous Proſecution of this neceſſary War, are very agreeable to Me, and cannot fail of producing the moſt ſalutary Effects.

Abſtract of the Votes of the Houſe of Commons.

January 19, 1762.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, to return His Majeſty the Thanks of this Houſe, for His moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, and for His having been pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe the Motives, which have obliged His Majeſty to declare War againſt Spain; a Meaſure, which hath been rendered unavoidable, by the offenſive Conduct of that Court, the great Armaments made in Spain, both by Sea and Land, and by the repeated Denials of thoſe Explanations, and of that juſt Satisfaction, which His Majeſty, for the Security of His Kingdoms, had ſo much Reaſon to demand.

To declare, that this Houſe ſees, with Concern, that Influence, which hath unhappily prevailed in the Court of Spain, and which hath determined them no longer to diſavow their hoſtile Intentions, but to come to Extremities, contrary to the real Intereſt of both Nations.

To acknowledge, with the warmeſt Sentiments of Gratitude and Duty, the many ſignal Inſtances of His Majeſty's Moderation, and of his tender Concern for his People, in His conſtant Endeavours to prevent this Rupture, if it had been poſſible; and to expreſs the higheſt Satisfaction at the Preparations which His Majeſty, in His Royal Wiſdom, hath in the mean Time directed to be made for that Event.

To aſſure His Majeſty, that, thoroughly ſenſible of the Dangers with which the ambitious Deſigns and Union of the Houſe of Bourbon threaten the Commerce and Independency of theſe Kingdoms, and of the reſt of Europe, His faithful Commons will, with the utmoſt Firmneſs and Vigour, ſteadily ſupport His Majeſty, in the Proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary War, and for the Attainment of an honourable Peace.

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Addreſs to be preſented to His Majeſty, upon the ſaid Reſolution.

St. James's, January 2. This Day his Grace John Duke of Argyle was, by His Majeſty's Command, ſworn of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

WHITEHALL, *January* 2, 1762.

Tranſlation of a Note delivered to the Earl of Egremont by the Count de Fuentes, Dec. 25, 1761.

THE Count de Fuentes, Ambaſſador from the Catholic King, to the King of Great-Britain, has juſt now received an Expreſs from his Court, which informs him, that Lord Briſtol, Ambaſſador from his Britannic to his Catholic Majeſty, having intimated to his Miniſter of State, his Excellency Mr. Richard Wall, that he had Orders to demand a poſitive and categorical Anſwer to this Queſtion, *Whether Spain intended to unite herſelf to France againſt England?* and added that he ſhould look upon a Negative, or Refuſal of ſuch categorical Anſwer, as an Aggreſſion and Declaration of War; and that in Conſequence thereof, he thought he ought to retire from the Court of Spain.—He was thereupon anſwered by the ſaid Miniſter of State, That the Spirit of Haughtineſs and of Diſcord, which had dictated to him ſuch a raſh Step, and which (as the Bane of human Kind) ſtill influence the Britiſh Government, had alſo at that very Inſtant made a Declaration of War, and inſulted the Dignity of the King: Wherefore he might think of retiring how and when it ſuited his own Conveniency.

The Count de Fuentes is ordered, in Conſequence thereof, to depart the Court and Kingdom of Great-Britain, and to make known to his Britannic Majeſty, to the Britiſh Nation, and to the whole World, That the unlimited Ambition and Haughtineſs of him who held the Reins of his Government, and who (as it ſeems) ſtill holds them by another Hand, is the Cauſe; or him that has dug the Pit, into which the two Nations of Spain and England are going to tumble: That if the Catholic King has excuſed himſelf from anſwering the Queſtion, viz. Whether the Treaty which all Europe ſuſpected or ſuggeſted to have been ſigned by their Catholic and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, on the 15th Day of Auguſt did or did not contain any Conditions relative to England? It ought to be conſidered, Firſt, As a juſt Requital for the Want of Condeſcention, and the inſulting Manner with which, during the whole Miniſtry of Mr. Pitt, the Affairs of Spain have been treated. And laſtly, when he (Mr. Pitt) ſaw himſelf convinced of the Juſtneſs of the Pretenſions of the Catholic King, he made uſe of this Declaration; "That he would grant them whenever the Tower of London ſhould be conquered by the Point of the Sword." Add to this the imperious Tone in which ſuch Declaration was made.

The Spaniſh Miniſtry could have freely declared to the Engliſh (as the King himſelf now, of his own free Will, commands the Count de Fuentes to declare publicly) that the Treaty in Queſtion is reduced to a Covenant between his Majeſty and the Family of Bourbon, which contains nothing relative to the preſent War; and that, even in the mutual Guaranty of States, it is ſpecified, that it regards only thoſe which ſhould remain to France after the End of the War; that notwithſtanding the great Share of Reſentment, which fell to the Lot of his Majeſty, in the unexpected Action of giving back in a ſlighty Manner, to Monſ. de Buſſy, Miniſter of France, the Memorial by him preſented, deſiring that the Differences between Spain and England might be terminated at the ſame Time as the War between England and France, with the laudable Concluſion of a Peace; yet his Catholic Majeſty thought well to diſſemble that Slight, by a Writing delivered to my Lord Briſtol. A Demonſtration of the Good nature and Sincerity of this Step, which was taken by France, ſhocked Mr. Pitt.

And laſtly, his Majeſty wrote to his Couſin the moſt Chriſtian King, that ſince the Junction of the Affairs of Spain obſtructed in England the intended Peace, he would rather abandon the ſame, than lay the leaſt Obſtacle thereto; but this was ſoon experienced to be only a Pretext for the Britiſh Miniſter to avoid ſettling the ſame; ſince he ſaw that the French, in the Courſe of his Negotiation, without ſpeaking any more about the Buſineſs of Spain, for the Sake of Peace, had ſubmitted to ſuch Conditions, as in the Judgment of the whole World, appeared to be of exceſſive Advantage to England; notwithſtanding which he broke the Negociation, and diſcovered his venemous Intentions againſt Spain, in Oppoſition to the whole Britiſh Council, and unhappily he has accompliſhed his depraved Intention.

This Declaration being now made, the Count de Fuentes beſeeches his Excellency my Lord Egremont to offer his profound Reſpects to the King of England, his Maſter, and obtain ſuch Paſſports from him, and ſuch Orders as ſhall be convenient for him, to depart with his Family without Interruption from the Territory of Great-Britain, and alſo for the ſhort Navigation which ſeparates this Iſland from the Continent.

LONDON, *December* 29.

Saturday Morning an Expreſs was diſpatched to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; at Hayes, who immediately ſet off for London, and attended at the grand Council that was held at the Admiralty Office, which laſted till Sunday Morning; the ſame Day a grand Council was held at St. James's.

We hear the Portugueſe are getting all the Troops they can together, and are poſting them in ſuch a Manner, on the Frontiers of Spain, as to be able to repel Force by Force.——It is ſaid they have made a Demand on our Court for 20 Men of War, and 15000 Land Forces, and 25000 Stand of Arms.

It is ſaid the Dutch are obliged to declare themſelves ſhortly, and ſeveral other Powers are talked of to join in the preſent War.——It is ſaid the King of Denmark has made an Offer of his Troops and Ships of War to the Engliſh.——It is ſtrongly rumoured that the Dutch would declare for England.

His Majeſty's Ship Venus has brought into Plymouth, a French Eaſt-India Ship, called the Bologne, of 20 Guns mounted, and 102 Men, bound from the Iſle of Bourbon, to Port l'Orient, laden with Coffee and Pepper, valued at 40,000 l. Sterling.

Colberg ſurrendered by Capitulation, after a vigorous Defence, the 17th of December, to General Romanzoff. The Ruſſians are alſo in Poſſeſſion of Camin, a City on the Banks of the Diwenouw; and it is ſaid the Swediſh Army has entered Mecklenburg.

Jan. 9. We hear that twelve Battalions are actually named to go upon a ſecret Expedition.

We hear ſix Regiments of Foot (purſuant to Treaty) are ordered to embark for Portugal, to oppoſe the Spaniards, viz. General Whitmore's, (juſt landed from Belleiſle) 34th Lord Cavendiſh's; 56th Colonel Keppel's; (all Three now at or near Portſmouth) 72d Duke of Richmond's, and Two others. To be commanded by Lieutenant General Earl of Albemarle.

Jan. 14. The Reports of the Change in the Miniſtry are without Foundation.

The Fleet to be commanded ſeparately by Sir Edward Hawke and Admiral Pocock will ſoon be ready.——Lord Howe, Sir Piercy Brett, and Captain Peter Dennis, are going out each with a powerful Squadron upon different Services.—A Squadron is preparing for Admiral Keppel, to ſail for the Coaſt of Portugal, to ſuccour them againſt any Attempts of their's and our Enemies.——It is ſaid a Squadron of 5 ſtout Ships of War, to carry 1500 Men, is now fitting out for an Expedition againſt the Spaniards in the South Seas, to be commanded by Capt. M'Namara, late Commander of the Rhoda Indiaman.

Orders are ſent to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for compleating all the Regiments in that Kingdom, and to keep them in Readineſs to march at the firſt Notice.

Yeſterday the Right Honourable William Pitt, was at the Court at St. James's.

All the Spaniſh Veſſels that were cleared at the Cuſtom-Houſe, on or before the 4th of this Month, are to have Paſſports to Spain, and two have already been granted, one for the firſt, and another for the laſt Ship that was cleared out at that Time.

Jan. 21. Prince Ferdinand's whole Attention is employed in forming ample Magazines in Germany, to enable them to take the Field again very early.

According to the ſame Advices, the King of Pruſſia and General Laudohn, had agreed upon a

Suſpenſion of Hoſtilities in Sileſia, till the Month of March next.

The laſt Letters from Hamburgh repreſent the Pruſſian Affairs as in great Confuſion, as they have nothing left but Stettin, and the Place it is ſaid is blocked up by the Ruſſians; Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg covers it at preſent, as he did Colberg; and has alſo had the Addreſs, by dividing his Forces, to prevent the Junction between the Ruſſians and Swedes, which, if it had been effected, muſt have been attended with the entire Loſs of the Province, and the Retreat into Brandenbourg.——The Project of a Neutrality for the Cities of Berlin and Dreſden hath miſcarried, and ſome of the Inhabitants of the firſt of thoſe Cities are ſo much alarmed ſince the Surrender of Colberg, that they are preparing to leave it.

There is Advice from Hamburgh, that the Swedes have taken Malchin.

Ten more Regiments are to be raiſed.——Six Regiments are to embark for Portugal.——The Militia is ordered to be in Readineſs for the Defence of the Kingdom; Part are ordered to march to Kent and other Places.

It is incredible to think what Numbers of Sailors have come out of their hiding Places, on Account of the Spaniſh War, whom no Proclamations nor Rewards could allure.——So great is the Spirit of Privateering at this Time, that upwards of 150 young Weavers in Spittlefields entered Yeſterday on board two Privateers.

We hear the Spaniards expect two Ships Home with twelve Millions of Dollars, which were not ready when the Flota ſailed.

The Departure of the grand Expedition, we are well aſſured, ſtands fixed for the very Beginning of next Month, and the Reaſon of ſo diſtant a Day is owing ſolely to the Recal of General Conway, and ſome of our moſt able Engineers from Germany, who are to go with the Expedition; but cannot well arrive before that Time.——This great naval Armament is ſuppoſed to be deſtined againſt Manilla, the Chief of the Philippine Iſlands in Aſia, ſubject to the Spaniards.——Sir Piercy Brett and Capt. Dennis were with Admiral Anſon in his Voyage round the World.

We hear that a Fleet of Obſervation will be ſtationed on the Iriſh Coaſt, in order to prevent the landing Troops from Spain.

The Board of Admiralty generally ſit very late before they break up, Expreſſes being continually paſſing or repaſſing to and from the ſeveral Ports, to their Lordſhips.

There has been much Talk for ſome Days, of a Change in the Miniſtry: But the Differences are now ſettled.——It is certain, that a great Man hath refuſed an Annuity of 7000 *l.* per Annum, to retire.

The Cato, Campbell, from Maryland for London, is taken by a Bayonne Privateer, and carried into St. Sebaſtian's.

NEW-YORK, *April* 5.

Capt. Holton, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Enterprize, who arrived here laſt Thurſday, ſailed from Spithead the 24th of January, and brought Diſpatches for his Excellency General Amherſt, as alſo his Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt the King of Spain, to Lieutenant Governor Colden, which was proclaimed here on Saturday laſt in the uſual Manner.

The 28th of February, in Lat. 30, Capt. Holton fell in with an Engliſh Brig that had been taken and ranſomed by 7 French Men of War and 4 Frigates, who informed the Engliſh Captain that they were bound to the Relief of Martinico; that in Caſe it was inveſted by the Engliſh, they were to proceed to the Havannah, and there join the Spaniſh Squadron.

Beſides the foregoing Advices from Europe, we are told, that 9 Millions was the Sum to be raiſed in Great-Britain for the Service of the preſent Year againſt the French only; but that as ſoon as War was declared in England againſt Spain, it was augmented to no leſs than 21 Millions; and that 25,000 l. of that Sum was to be ſent to this Province for the Service of the laſt Campaign; that the greateſt Expedition was uſed in the different Ports of England for fitting out a large Fleet for the Weſt Indies, to be commanded by Admiral Pocock, a Gentleman who has ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Eaſt-Indies; that it was ſaid the Works at Belleiſle were to be blown up, and the Troops ſent abroad; that Mr. PITT was every Day *cloſeted* by his Majeſty, but that he was not reſtored to his former Poſts; that the Danes are getting in Motion; that the King of Spain has taken into his Pay all the Troops of the Electors of Bavaria and Poland, with ſome others, to the Amount of 50,000, who are to act in Conjunction with the French, or againſt Sardinia or Portugal; that there are now in England not leſs than 10,000 Spaniards, that have been taken at different Times on board French Ships, the Want of which the Spaniards at this Juncture, muſt be very ſenſible of, as they have 45 Sail of the Line now at Carthagena, Ferrol, and Cadiz, in Want of Sailors; that it is ſaid the Dutch and ſome other Powers will ſoon be obliged to declare themſelves; that the King of Denmark has made an Offer of both his Troops and Ships of War to the Engliſh; that Minorca was ceded to the Spaniards in November laſt; that an Expedition againſt Hiſpaniola was intended, it being inhabited both by French and Spaniards; that 50,000 Moors were to be taken into the Britiſh Service, and landed in Spain, under the Protection of a Squadron of Engliſh Men of War; that Numbers of Men are preſſed in England for the Land and Sea Service; that ſeveral large Merchant Ships were taken into Pay, and that the Engliſh Fleet would in a ſhort Time conſiſt of 500 Sail of Men of War, Frigates, &c. to act againſt our Enemies: And, That the King of Sardinia was ſo much in the Intereſt of the Engliſh, that he was ready to declare in their Favour, and endeavour to ſeize the Milaneſe; but that if he did, the King of the Two Sicilies would alſo declare, and join 30,000 Neapolitans to a Body of Auſtrians, to oppoſe his Sardinian Majeſty.

All the Engliſh Veſſels at the Iſland of Teneriffe, were ſeized by the Spaniards the 20th of Feb. laſt.

We are credibly informed, that no leſs than 1000 regular Troops lately arrived at St. Domingo, from Old Spain; and that the Spaniards have at that Place and Porto Rico 17 Ships of the Line well fitted and manned.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 8.

On Monday laſt his Honour the Governor, attended by his Council, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of this City, with a Number of other Gentlemen, proclaimed at the Court-Houſe His MAJESTY's Declaration of War againſt the King of Spain, with the uſual Solemnity, in the Preſence of a vaſt Concourſe of People.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 15.

Saturday laſt the Body of an Infant was accidentally found buried about eight Inches deep in the Ground, in the Church Yard, wrapp'd up in a Clout. It is ſuppoſed to have lain there 3 or 4 Weeks, and was probably murder'd; but no Diſcovery of the Author is yet made.

On Monday laſt Capt. *Thomas Ayre*, in the Ship *Free-Maſon* (belonging to Mr. *Thomas Philpot*, Merchant in *London*) arrived in *Patuxent*. Mr. *Lawſon* and Mr. *M'Gill*, who came Paſſengers, arrived in Town Yeſterday Evening. They came out under the *Liſbon* Convoy, the *Poſtillion*, in Company with the *Pallas*, Capt. *Otram*, who is arrived in *Rappahannock*, and the *John and Preſly*, Capt. *Thompſon*, for *Virginia*, who it is feared is taken; as thoſe two Ships, which are arrived, were chaced by two *French* Veſſels of War, into whoſe Hands it is probable Capt. *Thompſon* fell.

Capt. *Montgomery*, from *Cheſter* River; and Capt. *Chilton* from *South* River; were both taken laſt Fall on their Paſſage home: And Capt. *Spencer*, from *Patapſco*, was likewiſe taken and ranſomed. Capt. *Cooper*, in the *Neptune*, was ſafe arrived.

We are informed, that Capt. *Lee* in the *Wilſon*, and ſome other *Engliſh* Veſſels, were ſtopp'd at *Ferrol*, and their Rudders taken off.

There was a certain Account in *London*, of the Death of the Empreſs Queen of *Ruſſia*.

Captain *Thomas Handy*, in the Snow *Dolly and Nancy*, arrived in *Nanticoke* River the 3d Inſtant, from *Barbados*. In Latitude 37: 00, and Longitude 68: 00 Weſt, from the Meridional of *London*, he fell in with the Ship *Anne*, of *Waterford* in *Ireland*, Capt. *Alexander Offutt*, who had been out from *Anguilla* 20 Days, bound to *New-York*. In Latitude 20: 00, Longitude 64: 00, Captain *Offutt* met with and engaged a *French* Privateer Sloop of 10 Guns, for 6 Glaſſes: The former, whoſe Force was 8 Guns, and 25 Men, had one Man killed, and 6 wounded, received conſiderable Damage in her Hull, Rigging, Maſts, and Yards. The Action concluded with a full Broadſide from the Ship, which obliged the Privateer to ſheer off, and heave upon a Careen.

THE Managers of *George-Town*, *Kent* County, Lottery, having met, conclude to begin Drawing the Firſt Tueſday of *May* next. They requeſt all Perſons who have Tickets unſold, to return them by the Firſt Day of *May*, otherwiſe they cannot be received after that Time. Tickets may ſtill be had of the Managers, and at the *Printing-Office* in *Annapolis*.

Maryland, *April* 7th, 1762.

THE Subſcriber, living at *George-Town* in *Frederick* County, has GOODS to ſell by Wholeſale: Alſo *Weſt-India* Rum by the Hogſhead, and good *Muſcovado* Sugar by the Barrel.

RICHARD THOMPSON.

The famous Horſe AERIEL,

WILL Cover Mares this Seaſon, at Mr. *William Digges*'s on *Patowmack*, at Two Guineas the Seaſon. Good Paſturage for Mares.

DRIVER, a fine ſtrong Horſe, near 15 Hands high, got by *Othello*, his Dam by *Old Spark*, his Grand-dam by the late Governor OGLE's *Barb*, Covers, after the 22d of this Inſtant, for Thirty Shillings; and thoſe Mares that do not prove with Foal, may have the Benefit of next Seaſon for Ten Shillings. ROBERT TYLER.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, on the Third Day of May *next*,

PART of a Tract of Land, called *Abington*, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, containing about Three Hundred and Sixty or Seventy Acres. The Subſcriber will attend at Capt. *Reith*'s in *Annapolis*, on the Day aforeſaid.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

THE ALEXANDRIA annual Purſe of FIFTY POUNDS, will be Run for, on Thurſday the 27th of *May* next, the beſt in Three Heats, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding; 14 Hands to carry 10 Stone, all above and below that Standard, Weight for Inches. And,

On the Day following, will be Run for, a Purſe of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, the ſame Diſtance, by 4 Year old Colts; 14 Hands to carry 9 Stone, above and below that Standard, Weight for Inches.

The Horſes to be Entered on the Monday before the Race, with the Managers, Mr. *William Ramſay*, Mr. *James Lawrie*, and Mr. *John Kirkpatrick*; each Horſe to pay Fifty Shillings Entrance the Firſt Day, and Twenty five Shillings for the ſecond Day; and thoſe who do not Enter their Horſes on the Monday aforeſaid, to pay Double Entrance.

Three Horſes to ſtart, or no Race.

All Differences that may ariſe, will be decided by the Managers.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near Mr. *Richard Snowden*'s Iron-Works, a Servant Man named *Philip Mobs*, aged about 27 Years, of a dark Complexion, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a white Holland Shirt, black Everlaſting Breeches, a Damaſk Waiſtcoat, a full trimm'd Foreſt Cloth Coat, with Mohair Buttons, Country made Shoes, and Yarn Stockings. He has loſt one of his fore Teeth by Fighting. He took with him a ſmall Iron Grey Horſe, a good Bridle, and a Saddle with a blue Houſing.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and will bring him to the Subſcriber, or cauſe him to be committed to any Goal in this Province, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall be paid Thirty Shillings, by EDMUND JENINGS.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in *Anne Arundel* County, near *Weſt-River*, on Saturday Night, the 10th of this Inſtant *April*, Two Horſes and a Mare, *viz.*

A Roan Horſe about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder M, paces and gallops, is ſhod before, has a Switch Tail, and a hanging Mane.

A young Bay Horſe unbroke, with a Star in his Forehead, has a ſmall Switch Tail, and hanging Mane, about 13½ Hands high, branded on the near Buttock IW (join'd in one). And,

A young Black Mare, big with Foal, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder M, has a hanging Mane, and Switch Tail, and trots and gallops.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſes and Mare, and ſecures them ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, paid by RICHARD HARWOOD, junior.

N. B. Forty Shillings Reward for bringing the Rogue to Juſtice.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Martin*, at *Chickamuxon* in *Charles* County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Roan Mare, branded on the near Buttock with a Heart, and has a ſmall Bit taken out of the under Part of her left Ear, and her near hind Foot is white.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be LET, and Enter'd on immediately,

THE House wherein Mr. *John Carnan* lately dwelt, situate in a very convenient Part of *Baltimore-Town*, being a good Brick Dwelling, having a Kitchen and Cellar, two large Parlours, and four Chambers; a Brick Smoak-House; a Fram'd Stable; and three Acres of Ground incloſed within a Poſt and Rail Fence; and a good Garden paled in.

Alſo, a Plantation ſituate on the great Road to the Fork of *Gunpowder*, ſcarce three Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, having two Meadows, a Barn, two Fram'd Houſes, fit for a Dwelling-Houſe and Quarter, and other neceſſary Out-Houſes; and clear'd Land ſufficient for a good Farm.

For Terms apply to Mr. JOHN RIDGELY, in *Baltimore-Town*.

TO BE SOLD

By the Subſcriber, at his Store at the Head of the Dock, in Annapolis,

BARBADOS and GUADALOUPE RUM, and MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, *London* and *Philadelphia* Single Refin'd Sugar by the Loaf, or larger Quantity, and Coffee by the Pound.

Payments will be received in Bills of Exchange, Caſh, Tobacco, *Indian* Corn, Wheat, Flax Seed, Flour, Ship and Middling Bread, Hogſhead, Pipe or Barrel Staves, Turpentine, Pitch, Tar, Clapboards, Oak or Pine Plank of different Dimenſions, Barrell'd Pork, or Iron.

The Subſcriber buys Bills of Exchange with Caſh, and wants to Hire a very compleat Blackſmith by the Year, and ſome Ship-Carpenters by the Month. HENRY WARD.

EDWARD MORGAN, Executor to *Thomas Phelps*, late of *Baltimore* County, deceaſed, having ſome Money in his Hands for *Avington Phelps*, who is ſuppoſed to live in *Carolina*, requeſts the ſaid *Avington Phelps* to come and receive the ſame.

YOUNG TRAVELLER Covers Mares this Seaſon at Two Guineas. He is a fine ſtrong Horſe, upwards of Sixteen Hands high, was bred by Col. *Taſker*, and got by Mr. *Moreton's Traveller* out of *Miſs Colvill*. HENRY ROZER.

Baltimore-Town, March 13, 1762.

AS the Subſcriber is leaving off Tavern-keeping, he requeſts all Perſons indebted to him, to come and ſettle and diſcharge their Accounts; which will prevent Trouble to themſelves, as well as to JAMES CARY.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

For the Encouragement of the Breed of fine HORSES, on the 28th Day of *April*, will be Run for, on the CENTER COURSE of this City,

A PURSE of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS,

FREE for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, carrying ten Stone, Saddle and Bridle included, if no more than 15 Hands high, and 7 Pounds Weight for each Inch above that Size.—The beſt of three Heats, four Times round the Courſe, each Heat.

The Horſe, Mare or Gelding, that wineth any two Heats, ſhall be intitled to the Purſe.

All Horſes, Mares or Geldings, that run for this Purſe, are to be ſhewn and entered at Mr. *Peter Robinſon's* in this City, four Days before the RACE, and to pay FOUR PISTOLES Entrance, or SIX PISTOLES if entered at the Poſt.

On the next Day will be Run for, over the ſame COURSE,

A PURSE of FORTY POUNDS,

Free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, not full Blood (except the Horſe that wins the firſt Purſe) carrying ten Stone, Saddle and Bridle included; the beſt of three Heats, three Times round the Courſe each Heat.

All Horſes, Mares or Geldings, that run for this Purſe, are to be ſhewn and entered with Mr. *Peter Robinſon*, in this City, two Days before the RACE, paying TWO PISTOLES Entrance, or THREE PISTOLES, if entered at the Poſt.

All Differences to be determined by proper Judges, to be appointed for that Purpoſe.

The Entrance Money to both Races, will be diſpoſed of in promoting ſuch other Matches as, in the Opinion of the Judges, will be moſt conducive to the Entertainment of the Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That any Perſon or Perſons, inclinable to undertake the Building of a Wharf, with Stone, on the North-Eaſt Side of the Dock of *Annapolis*, from Mr. *Middleton's* Wharf to the Inſpecting Houſe on the Point, may be informed of the Terms, on Application to

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
SAMUEL MIDDLETON,
LANCELOT JACQUES.

January 14, 1762.

STOLEN or Strayed from the *Elk-Ridge* Furnace, a Black Mare, 6 Years old, near 13½ Hands high, has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, a Switch Tail, and is branded on the near Buttock L W. Alſo a Dark Bay Horſe, 15 Years old, about 12 Hands high, has a white Lock of Hair in his Mane about a Span from his Ears, with a white Mark deſcending therefrom down each Side his Neck. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and Mare, and ſecures them ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by CALEB DORSEY.

NEW-YORK RACES.

TO be Run for, on Monday the 17th of *May*, on the New Courſe, at *Harlem*, A PURSE of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, carrying Ten Stone, the beſt of three Four Mile Heats, paying three Piſtoles Entrance, or double at the Poſt.

On Tueſday the 18th, a Give and Take Purſe, of FORTY POUNDS, free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, Fourteen Hands to carry Nine Stone, higher or lower, Weight in Proportion, the beſt of three Four Mile Heats, paying Five Dollars Entrance, or double at the Poſt.

On Wedneſday the 19th, the Entrance of the two firſt Days to be Run for by Four and Five Years Old only; Four Years Old to carry Eight Stone, and Five Years Old Nine Stone, the beſt of three Two Mile Heats, paying Two Dollars Entrance, or double at the Poſt; the Entrance of this Day to go to the Second Horſe.

No leſs than Three reputed Running Horſes to Start for either of theſe Purſes, and to Run according to His Majeſty's Articles.

All Horſes, *&c.* that Run for either of theſe PURSES, to be entered with Mr. *John Leary*, in *New-York*, on Saturday the 15th of *May*, and proper Certificates under the Hands of the Breeders, to be then produced of the Ages of the Four and Five Years Old. All Diſputes will be determined by proper Judges, to be appointed for that Purpoſe.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a Tract of Land called *Land Over*, containing Three Hundred and Twenty Acres, lying in *Prince-George's* County; Part of which is cleared, whereon is a good Orchard, together with a ſmall Dwelling-Houſe, Tobacco-Houſe, and ſome other Out-Houſes, all newly built. Alſo, Part of a Tract of Land called *Burbidge*, containing Two Hundred and Eight Acres, lying in the County aforeſaid, on which is a good Orchard, and ſome other Improvements; both of which Parcels of Land are well Watered and Timbered. For Title and Terms, apply to

WM. TURNOR WOOTTON.

Annapolis, February 4th, 1762.

THE Subſcriber having declined Buſineſs, and intending to remove ſoon to his Diſtrict on *Patowmack*, deſires all Perſons indebted to him, to come and ſettle their reſpective Accounts, by Bond, Bill, or otherwiſe, with Mr. *George Clarke*, who is impowered to receive the ſame. The Accounts of thoſe Perſons who neglect complying with this reaſonable Requiſition, will be immediately put in Suit. DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

TO BE SOLD,

SOME few Pipes of choice old *Madeira* WINE, and good *Barbados* RUM by the Hogſhead.

GEORGE CLARKE.

Baltimore-Town, January 20, 1762.

WANTED, as an OVERSEER,

A MAN who underſtands Plantation Buſineſs. Such a one, who can be recommended for his Care and Induſtry, will meet with great Encouragement, by applying to THOMAS JONES.

THERE being a conſiderable Job of Brick and Carpenter's Work, to be done at *St. Paul's* Pariſh Church, in *Queen-Anne's* County, any Tradeſmen inclinable to undertake it, are deſired to apply to the Subſcribers, being appointed a Committee for that Purpoſe.

WILLIAM DAMES,
MATTHEW DOCKERY,
THOMAS WRIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons who have taken, or ſubſcribed their Names for Lots of Ground, according to their Numbers, in a late Plan for a Town joining *Patapſco* River, in ſaid County, near *Baltimore-Town, Maryland*, on a Point known by the Name of *Fell's-Point*, That their Leaſes are now ready to be filled up, and that conſtant Attendance will be given, at the Houſe of the Subſcriber on ſaid Point, till the Twentieth Day of *April* Inſt. in Order to execute ſuch Leaſes, and that all Perſons ſo ſubſcribing their Names for Lots, and refuſing or neglecting to take Leaſes for them till the 21ſt Day of *April* Inſt. their Subſcription will be looked upon as void and of no effect, and the Lots ſo refuſed or neglected will be offered to others.

EDWARD FELL.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the Sixteenth of June *next, at the Houſe of* Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, *in* Frederick *County*,

THE following Tracts of LAND, late the Eſtate of Mr. *James Wardrop*, deceaſed, all lying in *Frederick* County.

	Acres.
One Tract called *Hazard*, lying on *Little Conococheague*, containing - -	790
One Ditto called *Partnerſhip*, lying on the Weſt Side of *Manockaſy*, below the Upper Ford, - - - - - - - -	280
Dear Bought, lying on a Draught of *Anti-Eatam*, near the Head of a Spring at *Thomas Anderſon's* old Place, - -	500
Green Spring, lying on the Eaſt Side of a Run about 50 Perches below the *Green Spring*, - - - - - - - -	210
Cool Spring, lying about a Mile from *John Burgeſs's*, and near the main Road that leads thro' *Frederick-Town*, - -	75
Nut Spring, lying about 8 Miles from *Frederick-Town*, on a Run call'd *Mill-Creek*, that runs into *Kittockton Creek*,	114
John's Delight, lying on a ſmall Run called *Curry's Branch*, at the Foot of *Shanendore Mountain*, near *Curry's Gap*,	104
Bloomſbury, lying Half a Mile from *John Burgeſs's* Houſe, - - - - -	104
Piney Hill, lying about 8 Miles above the Mouth of *Conococheague*, on the Eaſt Side of *Lick Run*, near *Patowmack* River,	86
Brentford, lying near *John George Arnold's*, on the Weſt Side of the Road leading from *Conococheague* to *Frederick-Town*, - - - - - - - - -	35
Oxford, lying near a Branch called *John Chryſtee's Spring Branch*, on the North Side of the main Road leading thro' *Frederick-Town*, by *Robert Evans's*,	54
Red Oak Level, joining to a Tract of Land called *Needwood*, formerly laid out for Col. *Thomas Creſap*, - - - -	100

For Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to JAMES DICK.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Tracts of Land adjoining, containing upwards of Twelve Hundred Acres, lying on *Elk-Ridge* about Eight Miles from *Patapſco* Landing. For Title and Terms apply to FRANCIS HATFIELD.

WHEREAS the Act of Aſſembly of this Province, made and paſſed in 1733, *for emitting and making current Ninety Thouſand Pounds*, is near Expiring; The Commiſſioners of the Loan Office therefore think it their Duty, to inform all thoſe who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and diſcharge the ſame; otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs.

Signed per *Order*,

ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.